



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

CONCLUSION

Thus American foreign policy rests upon three outstanding facts: She is herself a protest against the war system; she is herself an international entity developed out of concrete international experiences; she survives because she is balanced—thus far safely—between those opposing forces which have destroyed all international organizations hitherto. Therefore, if human beings are to demand, legislate, achieve and live a greater health, a finer happiness, a more creative service for all in an advancing world democracy; if they are to attain unto those wider significances of what it means to live; if they are to build up a world-life that shall be more humane, more just, more free; then, indeed, they must apply their minds and wills unto this answer to the cry of the ages, this contribution peculiarly successful, assuredly enduring, supremely hopeful; this permanent illustration of a workable foreign policy capable of application everywhere, the United States of America. The world's most vivid expression of opposition to the war system is America. The most successful machinery for the maintenance of peace between States is America. This needs to be more generally known and appreciated. America's libation on the altar of world fate is America.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERVICE OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

By DR. L. S. ROWE

Director General of the Pan American Union

SECRECY is the chief aid to intrigue; ignorance the principal instigator of distrust; concealment the harbinger of misunderstanding. Confidence is built upon the complete comprehension and rightful construction of the motives of nations as well as of individuals. This was the great idea behind the conception of the Pan American Union—to provide an institution for the purpose of binding together as closely as was humanly possible the rapidly developing power of one great nation, with the potential possibilities of twenty others on the same continent, for mutual protection, and commercial, educational, and industrial advancement through the power of understanding. It assured the North and South American continents of a reasonable opportunity for undisturbed existence in accordance with their high ideals and the honorable governments of their choice. It guaranteed to each of the twenty-one republics, with their upwards of 200,000,000 people, a free and peaceful future for the pursuit of liberty and happiness.

The great power for good which the Pan American Union can boast arises to a great extent from the simplicity of its organization and the singleness of its purpose. No multiplicity of agreements tend to confuse and weaken the force of the institution, and its aims are not controlled by any motive save the general and highest good of all. Its desire for peace is stamped indelibly on its white stone foundations and its creed of regard for law, enlightenment, and patriotism is carved upon the four walls of its building, where meet together each month the ambassadors and ministers from all of the Latin American republics and the Secretary of State of

the United States, composing the Pan American Union Governing Board. They bring to the monthly council table openmindedness, generosity, and the spirit of mutual helpfulness. These twenty-one men, chosen by their respective governments for this important representation because of unquestioned ability and high qualifications, explain the strength of the development that has marked the growth of the work of the institution.

When the Bureau of Pan American Republics was established about thirty-one years ago shipping facilities were poor, commerce was negligible, and a journey through South and Central America even as late as the dedication of the Pan American Union building, in 1910, took on the nature of an exploration. Since, then, however, in spite of the separating oceans, the differences in languages and customs, their mountain fastnesses and limited means of transportation, these nations have come to be the most important section of the world. Gradually the needs as well as the opportunities which they offer have become known; steadily investors have become interested, and those who delight in the upbuilding of great projects have found the way into the undeveloped sections. Railroads, tramways, perfected highways have brought the minerals, the native agricultural products, the great cattle ranges, and the wide spaces inviting enterprise closer to civilization. Electricity, telephone and telegraph, cable and radio have still further shortened the distance.

The aim and the ambition of the Pan American Union lie along the lines that will foster industrial peace, material prosperity, and mutual friendship. In Mexico City, in 1902, at the Second Pan American Conference, an international sanitary commission was created. Realizing the vital import of knowledge concerning health and sanitation in the various nations, the Union is pushing the work of this commission with renewed vigor, building up a constructive service, gathering data on important subjects for distribution to the sanitary authorities in the several countries, and compiling the information which is being sent from these countries on the prevalence and control of diseases. The commission will be prepared to furnish sanitary experts on request. The existing status of preventable disease, measures for combatting disease, matters of industrial hygiene, child welfare, water supply and drainage, paving and the sanitary improvements of ports and harbors, the sanitation of all seaports, and the disinfection of imports and exports are among the important matters under consideration.

The section of education is one of the most important of the Union's agencies in the plans for the future development of Pan Americanism. In the beginning this phase of the work was devised chiefly to foster trade by spreading information on certain subjects. The increasing desire throughout the Americas to learn more of the civilization, the culture, and the languages of the sister republics has broadened the educational field until the future possibilities seem to be boundless. The immediate effort of this division is being devoted to arousing the interest of the students and the educational institutions for the purpose of establishing mutual cultural relations. About 7,000 Latin American students are now studying at colleges and universities in the United

States. The proposal for the interchange of students between higher educational institutions in Latin America and the United States is developing into a reality. Colleges are offering free tuition for stipulated services to Latin American aspirants for knowledge, having discovered that the effect of such influence upon the student body is excellent. The interchange of professors, the establishing of relations between the universities of all of the Pan American republics, and the closer acquaintanceship with the literature and art and science of the different nations are among the actual accomplishments. The educational section of the Pan American Union is fast becoming not only a clearing-house for information for all of the republics, but of its students.

Along commercial activities the necessity for understanding is quite as imperative as in the purely cultural. The Boston University has founded at Havana a branch for the study of commerce, and expects to extend these branches in other Latin American cities. The School of Foreign Commerce of Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., inaugurated a most important educational innovation last year by sending a group of students to Venezuela for the purpose of perfecting their knowledge of Spanish and of giving them an opportunity to study the customs, civilization, and culture of the Venezuelan people. The Valparaiso University in Indiana offers special commercial training to young men from Latin America who are willing to return to their respective countries as agents or representatives of American business houses or manufacturers. These are but three of the innumerable activities working for the aid of the upbuilding of these nations with the aid of the Pan American Union.

In addition, the Pan American bulletins endeavor to bring all of the republics more closely together in thought and purpose through the interchange of useful information and instructive articles concerning activities in all of them. Descriptive pamphlets give further knowledge of individual countries, cities, ports and harbors, commerce and vital statistics; its information section sends out data on every subject in any way connected with these countries, and as much of this service as is possible is made available for the teachers in preparatory schools. In appreciation of the fact that upon the young will depend the future of all governments, special efforts are being put forth for the health, mental training, and general welfare of the children.

The development of complete understanding and the furthering of mutual friendly interest is the aspiration of the Pan American Union. It contends that the most certain way to prevent dissatisfaction is by enlightenment; that the furtherance of prosperity depends upon the safeguarding of peace, and that peace depends upon complete confidence, and confidence is based upon a firm foundation of knowledge. Through the binding together of the leaders of all of these nations, their willing co-operation and their friendship, the Pan American Union intends to carry its cause to the highest point of beneficent internationalism.

The equestrian statue of Simon Bolivar, Venezuelan statesman (1783-1830), dedicated in New York City April 19, is another illustration of that "beneficent internationalism" to which Dr. Rowe refers.—EDITOR.

IT IS REPORTED

That during 1920 sheepskins valued at \$215,811 were exported from Cairo, Egypt, to the United States.

That fifty years ago the United States spent \$5,000,000 on higher education, and that this year the expenditures will amount to \$180,000,000.

That the Chamber of Deputies in France has unanimously adopted a bill making physical training compulsory for young people of both sexes.

That for the first time since 1911 a census has been taken in France, the census which should have been taken in 1916 having been omitted because of the war.

That fourteen influential members of the Japanese Parliament are now en route to Washington and other cities to study American public opinion at first hand.

That during the first year of prohibition in this country Malaga, Spain, shipped five times the total amount of wine sent here in the ten preceding years.

That approximately \$36.60 was expended last year on the education of each child in public schools of this country, and that there were 20,853,600 pupils enrolled.

That President Millerand has directed that the railway saloon in which the Armistice of 1918 was signed is to be preserved as an historic relic at the Invalides in Paris.

That the Fifth Swiss Sample Fair will be held in Basle from April 16 to 26, when Swiss manufactures and all classes of goods produced in Switzerland will be on display.

That one hundred young women from Austria arrived in the United States recently to serve as domestic servants in the Chicago district, where the supply of household help has been dwindling.

That the Turkish Government can no longer pay the salaries of its civil and military functionaries, in consequence of which the discontent is daily growing greater and a serious crisis may arise at any time.

That Germany will submit to the Allied Supreme Council specific proposals for the reconstruction of the devastated regions of northern France, in a note which is now being prepared and which will be dispatched before May 1.

That the Philippine Senate has passed a bill which, if concurred in by the House, will give the franchise to all males eighteen and over who have passed through the intermediate grades of school, the present voting age being twenty-one.

That the French Government has rejected the Swiss proposals about the free zone in Upper Savoy, and that it intends to suppress the zone and to advance the customs lines to the frontier opposite Geneva without further negotiation or arbitration.